HISTORICAL Site Number: 18BA39	Other name(s) d Late Archaic short-term resource Maryland Archeological Rese D Physiographic province East Ethnobotany profile available Topography Floodplain High terrace Hilltop/bluff Rocksheltcave	ce procurement camp earch Unit No. 14 stern Piedmont Maritime site Ownership Private	SCS soil & sediment code Terrestrial site Nearest Surface Water Name (if any) Unnar	Prehistoric Historic Unknown Unknown Underwater site	
Temporal & Ethnic Contextual Data: Contact period site					
Prehistoric Multi-component	Urban/Rural? Oth Domestic Trar Homestead Car Farmstead Roa Mansion Wh. Plantation Man Row/townhome Brid Cellar For Privy Edu Industrial Con Quarry-related Sto	Basportation Fall-related Ead/railroad Total Carf/landing Recitime-related Edge Cational Same Cational Same Same Same Same Same Same Same Same	Battlefield Fraction Material area Cemetery Sepulchre Stattlefield Fraction Material	ost-in-ground	
Interpretive Sampling Data: Prehistoric context samples Soil samples taken N Historic context samples Soil samples taken N Soil samples taken N Historic context samples Soil samples taken N Historic context samples Soil samples taken N Historic context samples Soil samples taken N N Historic context samples Soil samples taken N Historic context samples Soil samples N Historic context samples Soil samples N Historic context samples N Historic cont					

Flotation samples taken

Other samples taken

Flotation samples taken N

Other samples taken

	hase II and Pl	hase III Ar	cheological	Database and I	nventory
HISTORICAL Site	Number: 18BA394	Site Name:	Owings Mills New Town	Site A	Prehistoric 🗸
		Other name(s)			Historic
Brie	Farly and Late	Archaic short-term r	esource procurement ca	mn	Unknown
	cription:	, , ii onale enert term i	occured procurement can		
1 K U 3 I					
Diagnostic Artifact Da	ata:	Prehistoric Sherd	Types	Shepard	Keyser
Projectile Point Types	Koens-Crispin	Marcey Creek	Popes Creek	Townsend	Yeocomico
Clovis	Perkiomen	Dames Qtr	Coulbourn	Minguannan	Monongahela
Hardaway-Dalton	Susquehana	Selden Island	Watson	Sullivan Cove	Susquehannock
Palmer	Vernon	Accokeek	Mockley	Shenks Ferry	
Kirk (notch)	Piscataway	Wolfe Neck	Clemson Island	Moyaone	
Kirk (stem)	Calvert	Vinette	Page	Potomac Cr	
Le Croy	Selby Bay	Historic Sherd Ty	pes Ironstone	Staffordshire	Stoneware
Morrow Mntn	Jacks Rf (notch)	Earthenware	Jackfield	Tin Glazed	English Brown
Guilford	Jacks Rf (pent)	Astbury	Mn Mottled	Whiteware	Eng Dry-bodie
Brewerton	Madison/Potomac	Borderware	North Devon	Porcelain	Nottingham
Otter Creek	Levanna	Buckley	Pearlware	1 010014111	Rhenish
All quantities exact or estin	nated minimal counts	Creamware			Wt Salt-glazed
Other Artifact & Featu	re Types:	Prehistoric Featur	es	Lithic Material Fer quartzit	te Sil sandstone
Prehistoric Artifacts	Other fired clay	Mound(s)	Storage/trash pit	Jasper Chalcedony	y European flint
Flaked stone 9	Human remain(s)	Midden	Burial(s)	Chert Ironstone	☐ Basalt ☐
Ground stone	Modified faunal	Shell midden	Ossuary	Rhyolite Argilite	✓ Unknown
Stone bowls	Unmod faunal	Postholes/molds	Unknown	Quartz Steatite	Other
Fire-cracked rock	Oyster shell	House pattern(s)	Other	Quartzite Sandstone	
Other lithics (all)	Floral material	Palisade(s)		☐ Dated features present a	t site
Ceramics (all)	Uncommon Obj.	Hearth(s)		·	
Rimsherds	Other _	Lithic reduc area			
Historic Artifacts	Tobacco related	Historic Features	Privy/outhouse	Depression/mound	Unknown
Pottery (all)	Activity item(s)	Const feature	Well/cistern	Burial(s)	Other
Glass (all)	Human remain(s)	Foundation	\neg		Other
Architectural	Faunal material	Cellar hole/cellar	── Trash pit/dump	Railroad bed	
Furniture	Misc. kitchen		Sheet midden	Earthworks	
Arms	Floral material	Hearth/chimney	Planting feature	Mill raceway	
Clothing	Misc.	Postholes/molds	Road/walkway	☐ Wheel pit ☐	
Personal items	Other _	Paling ditch/fence		All quantities exact or est	imated minimal counts
Radiocarbon Data:					
Sample 1: +/-	years BP Reliability Sar	mple 2: +/-	years BP Reliabi	lity Sample 3: +/-	years BP Reliability
Sample 4: +/-	years BP Reliability Sar	nple 5: +/-	years BP Reliabi	lity Sample 6: +/-	years BP Reliability

Additional radiocarbon results available

years BP Reliability Sample 9:

years BP Reliability

Sample 7:

years BP Reliability Sample 8:

MARYLAND Phase II and Phase III Archeological Database and Inventory						
HISTORICAL Site Number:	18BA394 Site Name:	Owings Mills New Town Site A	Prehistoric 🗸			
	Other name(s)		Historic			
TRUST Description:	Early and Late Archaic short-term	resource procurement camp	Unknown 🗌			
External Samples/Data:		Collection curated at MAC				
Additional raw data may be available online						

Summary Description:

The Owings Mills New Town Site A (18BA394), also known simply as Site A, is a prehistoric lithic scatter with possible short-term occupations in the Early and Late Archaic periods. The site likely functioned as a short-term resource procurement camp. The site is located west and slightly southwest of Owings Mills, in Baltimore County. It is situated on the first terrace above the Red Run floodplain, adjoining a tributary just inland from its confluence with Red Run and its floodplain. Soil at the site is Glenville silt loam and the entire site area has been under cultivation.

In the 1980s, Baltimore County set up the Owings Mills Growth Area wherein areas were specified for either residential or commercial development. The Lakeside Development was a 432 acre residential development within the Growth Area. To facilitate the building of the development, the land owner was to fund the construction of the extension of two roads, which would cross over Red Run and its tributaries. In order to obtain the permits for the road construction, the developer was required to conduct a preliminary archeological and structural survey of the entire project area. The Phase I reconnaissance survey was divided into 2 stages of work: Stage 1 consisted of the survey of the proposed road alignments and ca. 150 acres of the development slated for construction in 1988 and Stage 2 consisted of the survey of the remaining 282 acres during the spring of 1988 while construction began in the Stage 1 area.

Ultimately, Stage 2 of the project was delayed until 1989. In the vicinity of 18BA394 (the westernmost portion of the 282 acre Stage 2 area), Phase I investigations began with surface collection. Some areas were an active floodplain with good surface visibility, but most other areas had to be plowed in parallel strips that exposed about 50% of the survey area for surface collection. Several surface artifacts led to the identification of 18BA394 and were then plotted. A series of ten shovel test pits (STPs) were then excavated within this artifact producing area. The surface collection contained three bifaces, a core, and three flakes. A dense quartz scatter was noted in the northern section of the site, but examination of the materials failed to find an indication of prehistoric reduction activities. Two of the bifaces were a quartz LeCroy and a Bare Island projectile point, with the third being the upper section of a rhyolite blade. Debitage consisted of a quartz core and three flakes of quartz, chert, and rhyolite.

Shovel test pit excavation failed to recover any artifacts which would indicate that the artifact distribution pattern over the site may be either clustered outside of the individual tests or that the artifact dispersal is limited in frequency. The latter is probably the case. Based on the fact that 18BA394 was the only site examined during the course of multiple Phase I projects conducted from 1987-1989 to encounter diagnostic prehistoric artifacts, Phase II testing was recommended for the site.

Late in 1989 a combined Phase II/III project was conducted at several sites, including 18BA394, in the development area (see synopsis reports for 18BA328, 18BA330, 18BA331, 18BA332, and 18BA354) that previous investigation had revealed were potentially eligible for listing to the National Register of Historic Places. The Phase II program included a background study of the prehistory and history of the site area and addressed questions concerning settlement patterns or area development, subsistence or diet, ethnicity, socioeconomics, and environment. Field investigations were conducted in order to determine the site horizontal and vertical boundaries and to collect data sufficient to address questions of cultural significance and integrity.

The Phase II field investigations involved the plowing of the site and adjoining land, followed by a controlled surface collection and machine topsoil stripping of transects. The surface collection was conducted with survey transect intervals averaging 1 meter and ground visibility at near 100%. The plowed ground extended outside of the Phase I site boundaries in order to assure that specific horizontal site limits were established. Two artifacts were identified during the surface collection in the plowed area; a chert secondary flake and an argillite biface similar in form to the Late Archaic Lackawaxen point type. The machine stripping of the topsoil revealed no additional artifacts, and also that the entire site had been heavily disturbed by plowing.

Owings Mills New Town Site A (18BA394), was identified as a prehistoric site with possible short-term occupations in the Early and/or Late Archaic periods. The site revealed a paucity of artifacts and lacked any artifact concentrations. Because of its lack of research value and ability to contribute archeological information regarding the prehistory of the area, the site was determined to have no cultural significance and was not deemed eligible for listing to the National Register of Historic Places. Project development activities were given the go-ahead without the requirement of further archeological testing and the site has been essentially destroyed.

External Reference Codes (Library ID Numbers):

00005475, 00005479, 00005483-4